

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

29,240

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1977

Established 1887



President Carter and Secretary of State Vance meeting with Huang Chen, chief of the Chinese liaison office in Washington, at the White House yesterday. National Security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski is next to Carter.

## Offers Speedy SALT Accord Carter to Review U.S. Selling Of Concussion Bombs Abroad

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—President Carter said at a press conference today that his administration is reviewing the sale of controversial concussion bombs to foreign countries and that he will make an announcement on the matter next week.

Defense Department. I've asked them to analyze the political consequences of the sale," he said.

"I am concerned about it, but have not yet decided whether to cancel that sale."

He said that a major attack would result in the loss of 50 million to 100 million people. Mr. Carter said that whichever nation launched such an attack could not prevent the other from a retaliatory strike.

On another major arms matter, the President offered to reach a quick agreement with the Soviet Union fixing a ceiling on nuclear strategic weapons by postponing consideration on whether the Russian Backfire bomber and U.S. Cruise missiles should be counted within the limits.

The swept-wing Soviet bomber and the U.S. missile, each considered potent weapons by the other side, have held up a SALT 2 agreement.

Mr. Carter said he was willing to "omit the Cruise and Backfire bomber and let them be contained in SALT 3 negotiations."

When he met Mr. Huang, Mr. Carter said he wanted to see U.S. relations with Peking strengthened. He also said U.S.-Chinese relations would continue to be guided by the 1972 Shanghai communique.



Roy Jenkins speaking in Luxembourg yesterday.

## Urges European Lead Jenkins Hails EEC's Spirit Of Cooperation With the U.S.

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The Executive Commission of the European Economic Community today hailed a new "spirit of cooperation" with the United States and said that relations with Washington would be a "focal point" of the community's foreign policy.

In his first "state of the union" message to the European Parliament, Roy Jenkins, the British president of the Commission, vowed that he and his colleagues "shall play our full part in achieving a firm cooperation between Europe and the United States."

Mr. Jenkins said that the Common Market should realize that the United States expects a stronger and more coherent lead from Europe, especially during preparation for an economic summit of industrialized nations later this year.

He said that the Commission will play its full part in seeing that it is forthcoming. Mr. Jenkins said he said that top priority for the nine-nation Common Market would be to set its own economic house in order and solve three "formidable and interlocking" problems: Persistent high unemployment, high but fluctuating inflation, and a widening gap between the rich and poor countries within the Community.

Mr. Jenkins said that the Commission is confident that the spirit of cooperation between Europe and the United States, which has recently emerged, will make it possible to find solutions to a number of matters of principle and unsettled questions which the new U.S. administration must deal with.

Among the issues mentioned in the program were exclusion of some European exports from U.S. markets because they have allegedly been subsidized, as well as U.S. import quotas on European specialty steels.

The program called Vice-President Mondale's talks at Common Market headquarters last month a "satisfactory beginning" to the working relationship which "will have to be established with the new administration."

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## May Lead to Legalizing Communists Spain Loosens Curbs on Political Parties

By James M. Markham  
MADRID, Feb. 8 (NYT).—The government tonight announced a major reform of Spain's restrictive political association law that opens the way to the legalization of most parties including, possibly, the Communists.

The reform eliminates the Civil Guard's power to deny a political party's legality. Instead, parties must simply deposit their statutes in the government, which will then register them.

One provision of that law that remains in force specifically bans any party that "subject to the discipline of the law, seeks to establish a totalitarian system" in Spain. The holdover Franco-era legislature specifically drafted this language to cover the Communists, who are widely considered the most advanced proponent of the so-called Eurocommunist doctrine of independence from Moscow.

Some political analysts believe that the expected court case might drag into this spring's parliamentary elections, hampering the Communists from running under their own banner. But the party has already drawn up its list of candidates for Spain's first real elections in 41 years and it is generally expected that, at the least, they will be permitted to stand as independents.

## J.K. Vows at European Court to End Harsh Interrogations

STRASBOURG, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The European Court of Human Rights today vowed to end harsh interrogations in Northern Ireland.

Commissioner of the Court, Sir John Peel, said that the court would take action against the British government if it failed to end the use of "five techniques" of interrogation.

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## A New Attack but No Killings Reported at Rhodesia Mission

SALISBURY, Feb. 8.—Security forces hunting for the killers of seven white missionaries said today that black nationalist guerrillas had attacked another mission, setting buildings on fire.

Church officials said a guerrilla band had also forced the closing of a mission school for 300 girls in another part of Rhodesia.

No casualties were reported in the attack yesterday on Myasani Mission, in southeast Rhodesia. A communiqué said guerrillas took the equivalent of \$5,000 in cash and set fire to an office and workshop.

Security forces continued to hunt for the guerrillas blamed for Sunday's attack on St. Paul's Catholic Mission, 35 miles east of here, in the Mshani tribal area.

## Status-Seeking Thrives in Eastern Europe, Despite Classlessness

By Vincent Buist  
WARSAW, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Tennis has become the latest stepping stone for young Poles—and their parents—who aspire to be middle class in a theoretically classless society.

In a country where class distinction has in practice survived the coming of Communism, well-off and influential parents have decided that tennis, along with classes in ballet, deportment and French, is a useful weapon.

With a tennis racket under his arm, in a club of his own, the privileged young Pole feels himself above the soccer masses and the bicycling crowd.

A second language is another status symbol. While English may be more useful, French carries more cultural weight among the young Poles who do not have to worry about earnings because their parents pay the bills and provide a home.

## U.S. May Offset Israeli Loss Due To Jet Sale Ban

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Although the United States blocked the sale to Ecuador of 24 Israeli fighter-bombers equipped with U.S. jet engines yesterday, the action will reportedly be offset by \$35 million in economic assistance added to the 1978 aid package for Israel sent to Congress by former President Gerald Ford in his final days of office.

Sources in Israel, who put the loss from the cancellation of the sale at \$150 million, said that they understood the Carter administration would shortly ask Congress for the additional \$35 million, bringing the aid total for Israel up to the \$1.78 billion allocated for this fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30.

There are a few small clusters of former aristocratic families left in Warsaw and because their foreign languages are impeccable they often find jobs in airline offices, foreign trade or translating.

Their major weapon is a network of cousins throughout the globe. "Please remind Stanislaw, when you are next in London, to send me those knitting needles. He's getting so forgetful, is the kind of instruction likely to come from, say, a former countess who has long since discarded her title.



## Defend Actions as Constitutional

## Charter 77 Leaders Reject Prague Regime's Warning

PRAGUE, Feb. 8.—Czechoslovak civil rights campaigners have sent a letter to parliament rejecting a warning from the attorney general and declaring that their actions are constitutional, it was disclosed today.

Meanwhile, a senior aide of Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev flew here today, promoting speculation that the Soviet Union wanted to take a closer look at the controversy surrounding Charter 77.

Ceteka news agency, reporting the arrival of a Soviet Communist party delegation led by party secretary Ivan Kapitonov, said the purpose of the visit was an "exchange of experience in the sphere of political and organizational work."

Charter 77, as well as to their masters in the capitalist countries."

It described the authors of the charter as "political and moral wreckers."

A high Czechoslovak Communist party official, meanwhile, discounted speculation about disunity among party leaders because of Charter 77.

"There is firm unity in the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist party," Vasil Blazek, party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, told 2,000 Bohemian party and trade union officials.

He said he raised the issue "because in the West there is spec-

ulation about some sort of disunity" in the party leadership.

"All such hopes and speculations are futile, as are the efforts to split the unity of the party and people, to thwart our constructive efforts."

Referring to Charter 77, Mr. Blazek said, "The unrestrained anti-Czechoslovak campaign and anti-Communist hysteria in the West only confirm [that] the charter... is part of a coordinated hostile attack against the whole community of Socialist countries."

**Soviet Dissidents Appeal**  
MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (AP)—More than 200 Soviet dissidents signed

an appeal Monday calling for the release of Alexander Ginzburg, a human rights activist arrested last week. It said Mr. Ginzburg, 40, is seriously ill and that imprisonment endangers his life.

It was issued at about the same time as a State Department spokesman in Washington expressed "profound concern" over Mr. Ginzburg's detention.

Mr. Ginzburg, who was arrested Thursday, has been managing a fund set up by the exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn to help imprisoned Soviet dissidents and their families. He denied accusations in the Soviet press that he was involved in illegal cur-

rency dealings. He acknowledged handling the fund, but said it was careful not to break the law.

The appeal for his freedom said: "Shortly before his arrest he was discharged from a hospital with a medical certificate which said he was still suffering from pneumonia with a tubercular infection, had a permanent high temperature and should be treated at a tuberculosis dispensary."

The appeal for Mr. Ginzburg's release was addressed to all 15 governments that accepted Helsinki accords in 1975. Among the petitioners were poet Oleg Khlebnikov and relatives of a jailed Baptist leader Georgy Vi-

## Djilas Asks Backing of West Communists

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, Feb. 8 (NYT)—Milovan Djilas, a former leader of the Yugoslav Communist party, today appealed to West European Communist parties to use their good offices in persuading the Belgrade government to respect human rights in this country.

In an interview with foreign correspondents, Mr. Djilas said he was making the appeal in connection with the opening yesterday in Geneva of the 33d session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

Yugoslav representative at the meeting, Alexander Borovic, was chosen as chairman of the meeting.

"It would be as well if Mr. Borovic were to be acquainted with some of the conditions in his own country," Mr. Djilas said.

Mr. Djilas asked the Communist parties of Italy, France, Spain and other West European nations to take note that on a proportional basis, Yugoslavia is currently holding as many political prisoners as the Soviet Union.

He said that Andrei Sakharov,

the Soviet dissident leader, "has estimated that there are about 10,000 political prisoners in the U.S.S.R."

"To the best of my information and belief, there are at least 600 political prisoners currently held in this country. So we are not behind the Soviets in that respect."

Mr. Djilas recalled that during his career as a Communist revolutionary in the 1930s, he was frequently arrested by the Yugoslav monarchist police and was imprisoned by them for three years, 1933-36.

"But never during the peak of repression under the monarchy were there as many sentenced political prisoners in Yugoslavia as there are today," he said. "On the day Germany attacked Yugoslavia in 1941, there were only 34 Communists in jail."

"At the very maximum, and only for a brief period, there might have been 500 political prisoners in those days, including spies and terrorists," he said.

**Hails Backing of Czechs**

In 1945, Mr. Djilas, once the third-ranking figure in the Yugoslav Communist power structure, broke with the regime. He began writing articles for foreign publications, criticizing the repression of political freedom in Communist countries, for which he was jailed in 1956.

He was in prison because of his writing until 1968. Since then, he has continued his public criticism of political repression, and although his writing is banned in Yugoslavia, his works are widely read in the West.

Mr. Djilas today strongly applauded the support being extended on all sides to the signers of Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia and to Soviet dissidents, both of which groups have been under particularly heavy police pressure in recent months.

"At the same time, I hope that conditions in Yugoslavia are not ignored," he said. "In the late 1960s there were virtually no



Milovan Djilas

political prisoners in Yugoslavia so many people still think this country as all right, in the human rights standpoint, since 1971, everything changed," he said.

## Carter's New Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

ed, well considered," and "to the American people, I think it's adequate."

He said he was "working closely with Congress" on forthcoming energy policy and welfare-reform proposals.

Asked his overall policy respect to using the veto in future, Mr. Carter said, "I'll use the number of votes to

On another subject, Mr. Carter said he thought there was "a danger" of another Watergate scandal in government. He said he was "not going to conduct for officials, more of a sense of responsibility in world affairs began to grow."

But it was after the death of King Faisal, essentially an inward-looking traditionalist, in 1975 that Saudi diplomacy began to play an active role in Middle Eastern affairs and to concern itself with the world further afield.

There are still differences of opinion within the Council of Ministers on just how much Saudi Arabia should involve itself in the quarrels of other countries rather than focus on its own problems, according to Westerners who deal regularly with top officials here. But the decision has been made, and a series of Saudi initiatives in the last year has begun to cast the country in the role of mediator and peace-seeker in this increasingly volatile region.

**Into a Vacuum**

In a sense, the Saudis are moving into the vacuum left after the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt elevated himself to spokesman for the Arab world and then President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria claimed leadership of the Arabs as part of the Third World. Both efforts faded, primarily because the countries did not have the power to support the claims of their leaders to dominance.

But Saudi Arabia is moving forward in a different way, more as arbiter than dictator, more as patron for others whose policies it approves than as peace-setter. Still, its new willingness to use

"I obviously believe that both have to make a decision," he said. "Most of the discussions will be bilateral nature."

"There will be instances of individual nuclear weapons which each country has to take a decision. But the overall balance of mutual restraint, cutting off on the overall dependence on clear weapons, is what counts."

Earlier today, the President pledged his support for legislation that would bar U.S. purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

He made the promise at a White House meeting with congressional leaders, according to one of the participants, Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., the majority whip.

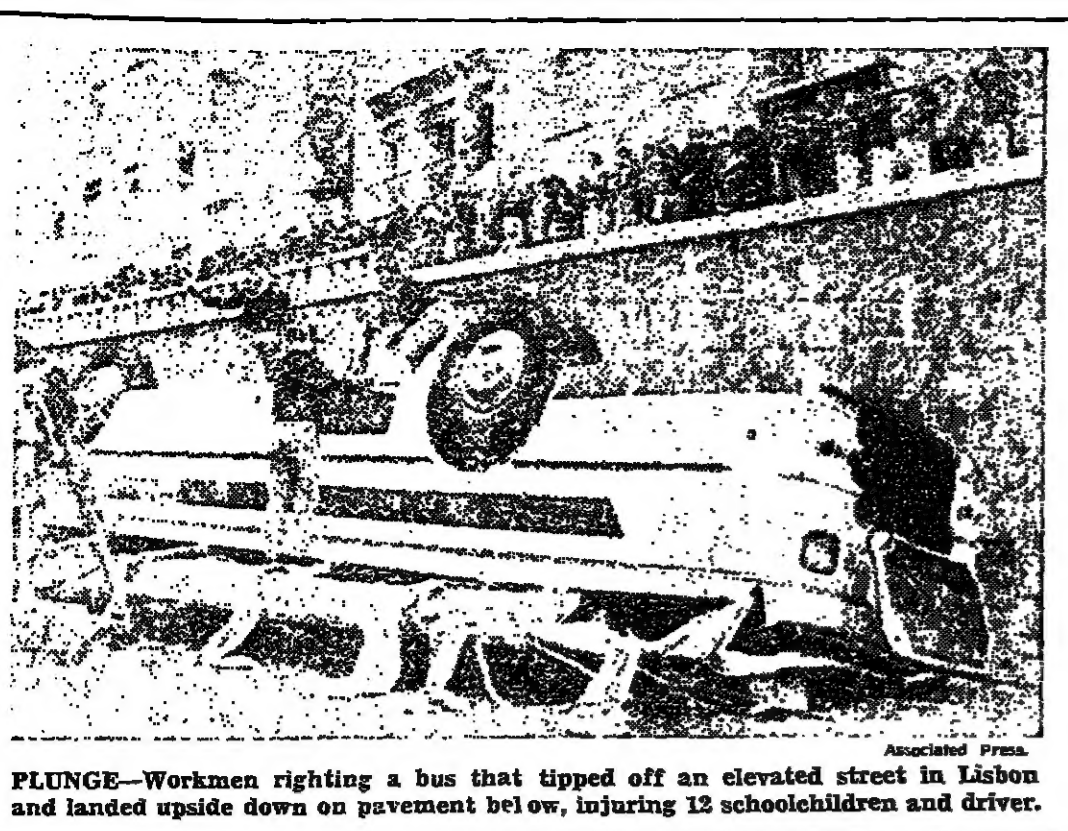
The United States now imports chrome from Rhodesia, under so-called "Erdos" amendments, made to repeal the amendments already under way in the Sen-

**U.S. Turns Down Visa Application By PLO Official**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has rejected the visa application of a leading Palestine Liberation Organization official who was invited to address a meeting here this weekend, a State Department official said today.

The official said that Mr. Jibril, a member of the PLO National Council, was scheduled to address a national conference sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, in Cherry Chase, Md., near Washington, on the Middle East situation. The decision was taken, Mr. Vance said, because of the PLO's official status.

Mr. Jibril, traveling on a U.S. passport, was in Washington last fall and took steps to obtain a visa. He was ordered to leave the country because he had put on his application that he was born



PLUNGE—Workmen righting a bus that tipped off an elevated street in Lisbon and landed upside down on pavement below, injuring 12 schoolchildren and driver.

## Key State in Israeli Talks

## Saudis: The Dominant Force in Mideast?

By Flora Lewis

RIYADH (NYT)—Quietly but with increasing self-confidence, Saudi Arabia is emerging as the dominant force in Middle East politics and probably the key power on the Arab side in future Israeli negotiations.

This is the conclusion of Western diplomats and other experts working here, and it is said to be the view of European leaders who have begun paying state visits. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany was here last year and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France has recently left. Both stressed that Saudi Arabia, after its long isolation, has become a world power.

The capacity to act has been building up over the years as the Western world became dependent on oil and the Saudi oil reserves were transformed into vast amounts of cash.

But the Saudis will to act outside its borders is recent.

## With Caution

The newly energetic Saudi diplomacy began to be felt little more than a year ago. Before that, said a European here advising the government on economic affairs, there scarcely was a Saudi foreign policy. Now its outlines are coming through clearly and forcefully, although it is still asserted with caution and preferably behind the scenes.

The shift actually began after the 1973 Middle East war, according to an experienced Middle Eastern diplomat, when the Saudis realized that their economic strength might provide political leverage. After that the diplomat said, both interest and a sense of responsibility in world affairs began to grow.

But it was after the death of King Faisal, essentially an inward-looking traditionalist, in 1975 that Saudi diplomacy began to play an active role in Middle Eastern affairs and to concern itself with the world further afield.

There are still differences of opinion within the Council of Ministers on just how much Saudi Arabia should involve itself in the quarrels of other countries rather than focus on its own problems, according to Westerners who deal regularly with top officials here. But the decision has been made, and a series of Saudi initiatives in the last year has begun to cast the country in the role of mediator and peace-seeker in this increasingly volatile region.

## Into a Vacuum

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But Saudi Arabia is moving forward in a different way, more as arbiter than dictator, more as patron for others whose policies it approves than as peace-setter. Still, its new willingness to use

its weight is developing into a decisive role.

A clear sign of the way it is using its resources for political influence can be seen along the southern border where, in Waser's day, the Saudis and Egyptians fought a not-so-proxy war. So it was not a huge step for Riyadh to seek political influence in the region. Apparently, with promises of economic aid, the Saudis have persuaded the radical Southern Yemenis to ease their ties with the Soviet bloc.

No details are available of just what was agreed. The Saudis still act with traditional secrecy and often express themselves obliquely. Nor is it clear how far Riyadh was prompted to act by its desire to take an initiative, and how far it was responding to Iranian involvement in the area. It was Iran that gave neighboring Oman the military means to put down the Southern Yemeni rebellion in Dhofar, and the Iranians—increasingly Saudi Arabia's rival for Gulf dominance—left their forces in Oman.

## Decisive Factor

Later in the year, although the Saudis acted further from their borders, intervening in Lebanon, Riyadh quietly managed to unseat the first effective ceasefire in the long, bloody civil war by reconciling rival Egyptian and Syrian interests. Once again, money, or "foreign aid" as the Saudis put it, was the decisive factor, and the effect was to weaken the Lebanese left and its Palestinian allies.

Last month, the deputy Premier, Prince Fahd, who actually runs the Saudi government, traveled to Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania in a Henry Kissinger-type attempt to solve their dispute over the Western Sahara.

That conflict has not been settled but it seems to have quieted. Saudi intervention on the west coast of North Africa—far from its immediate interests—marked a new stage in its foreign policy.

After the Saudi refusal to go along with other oil-producing countries in raising prices up to 15 percent this year, the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, began to explain that his country was worried about the danger of Communists coming to power in Western Europe if industrial economies were too badly hurt.

The Saudi stand on a 5-percent rise, splitting the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that the West would show "appreciation" in the context of Arab-Israeli and North-South negotiations. But the evidence so far is that concern for political developments within the West was also sincere.

## Behind the Scenes

The greatest political issue for the Saudis now, obviously, is the Arab-Israeli dispute. They have begun to play an intensive but behind-the-scenes role in seeking a definitive settlement.

They have been exceedingly discreet about whether, or how far, they will press for compromise by the Arabs directly involved. For the record, the Saudi position remains one of support-

ing maximum Arab demands. But there have been hints of new flexibility in their quiet but influential diplomacy and it is an open secret in the Middle East that little love is lost between the Saudis and the Palestinian militants.

Western diplomats say that whether or not the Palestinians are added to the next round of Middle East negotiations in Geneva, there will be an additional delegation, the Saudis, overshadowing those who sit at the conference table.

## Two Motives

Western and Middle Eastern sources attribute the Saudi decision to enter the field of Arab-Israeli diplomacy to two motives—opposition to the radicalism that the generation-long conflict has promoted among Arabs and a new determination that Jewish resources be used for development before they run out and leave the Arab countries as poor as they used to be.

Modernization of Saudi Arabia and its neighboring sheikhdoms is a risky process. Peace in the area, both for economic and psychological reasons, has come to be seen as a necessity to permit Saudi Arabia to proceed without dangerously revolutionary upheavals. Egypt's plight, and the recent riots, are cited as an example of what can happen when resources are gobbled up by war and emotions are kept high.

All this adds up to a conviction among diplomats that the Saudis are seeking a definitive Middle East settlement and are prepared to use their weight to arrange one.

They said Charter 77 differed from an "appeal for fraternal assistance by prominent Czechoslovak personalities" which was issued in August, 1968, just before the Soviet-led invasion, since the names of the signers of that document were never published.

The Communist party newspaper Rude-Pravo said today that "the overwhelming majority of the Czechoslovak people of all social strata have given a cogent reply to the bankrupt authors of

ed today for talks with Egyptian officials.

Diplomatic sources said the purpose of the mission, led by Mikhail Sytenko, head of the Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department, was not to try to salvage Egyptian-Soviet relations, which are at a low point, but to find out what role the Soviet Union can play in future Arab-Israeli peace negotiations.

The Cairo visit is the first leg of a Middle East tour during which Mr. Sytenko will visit Syria and Jordan. He will also hold talks with officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sources said.

The visit coincided with the publication of a Saudi newspaper interview in which Mr. Sadat vowed to crush Egyptian Communists, whom he has accused of engineering last month's price riots as part of a conspiracy to overthrow him and seize power.

**'Mistake of Lifetime'**

Mr. Sadat told the newspaper Okeaz that the riots, in which 79 persons were killed and nearly 800 injured, were the Communist "mistake of a lifetime."

He began their move in the morning and thought they would seize power by evening, but failed.

"It was their last move before death, because it spells out their end," he said. "I and 40 million Egyptians are going to finish them off."

He criticized the Soviet Union for saying through official media that the riots on Jan. 18-19 were a popular uprising.

The diplomatic sources said

**Russia Reports Linkup in Space**

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Two Soviet cosmonauts guided their Soyuz-24 spacecraft to a successful docking today with the orbiting Salyut-5 space laboratory, the Tass news agency said.

The report of the space link-up came 27 hours after Col. Yuri Glazkov and Lt. Col. Yuri Gorbatko blasted off in the first Soviet manned space flight since the Soyuz-23 mission was aborted last October.

"After the approach of the Soyuz-24 ship to the Salyut-5 station, mechanical docking of the vehicles and the linkup of their electrical communications was effected," Tass said. It said Col. Gorbatko and Col. Glazkov "continue their program" and they "feel fine."

**Greek Captain Jailed In 1971 Ferry Fire**

ATHENS, Feb. 8 (AP)—An Athens appeals court yesterday sentenced a Greek ship captain and his second-in-command to 31 and 11 months in prison respectively for the death of 24 persons following a fire in 1971 aboard their ship, the passenger ferry Erech.

During the fire near Brindisi, Italy, 24 persons, mainly Italian tourists, died and 27 were injured. The captain was accused of prematurely abandoning ship and leaving the passengers to their fate.

## Madrid Eases Legalization Of Most Political Parties

(Continued from Page 1)

spoken critic of crackdowns on human rights in the Communist states of Eastern Europe.

In another matter, the government tonight also announced a decree-law that regulates the political and union activities of the Spanish military—as advocated by Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutiérrez Mellado, who is first deputy premier.

The decree-law bans military personnel from "participating or showing public preference" for the political options before the nation. Gen. Gutiérrez Mellado, who is extremely close to King Juan Carlos, has been a champion of removing the military from the political arena.

His position was echoed today by the newly named chief of the army general staff, Lt. Gen. Jose Vega Rodriguez, who de-

clared that the military was "a dispassionate, though concerned spectator," before Spain's political evolution.

## Communists to Meet

MADRID, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The chiefs of the Italian and French Communist parties have agreed to meet in Madrid with Mr. Carrillo, a joint party communiqué said today.

The date of the meeting between Mr. Carrillo, Italy's Enrico Berlinguer and France's Georges Marchais will be set later, the communiqué said.

Spanish Communist officials, who are pushing for legalization of their party, said that the government of Premier Suarez will be informed of the summit plans. But they said they were not seeking any official authorization for the meeting.

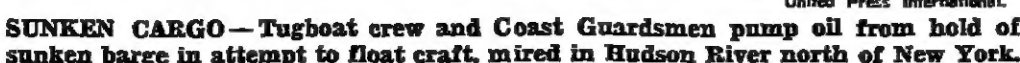


## J.S. Steelworkers Election Reflects Generation Shift

## USAF Ranks Interested in Labor Union

## Chais Withdraw Invasion Report

Police in northeast Thailand reported yesterday that 10 Laotians landed the day before on Don Taeng Island, and the 300 Thais living there and then went back to the Laotian side of the river before Thai police arrived.



## Catawbas Seek to Revive Treaty

...ed a ruling in the Maine case. The court held that the two tribes had a legal trust relationship with the U.S. government, which was bound by law to assert the In-

conference.

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## Some Europeans Saw Political Pressure

## U.S. Denies Ban on Uranium Sales

By James Goldsborough  
PARIS, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The United States has denied Western European allegations that Washington has placed an embargo on the exports of enriched uranium to Europe.

Such charges have been circulating in several countries since

statements made in Brussels last week by European Economic Community commissioner Guido Brunner suggested that the Carter administration was using an embargo for political ends.

A State Department clarification, however, indicated that since Jan. 1, the U.S. Nuclear

Regulatory Commission has issued licenses for the export of 56,883 kilos of enriched uranium to Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany.

Reports here have said that the embargo was a means of forcing France and West Germany to alter their nuclear policies, and in particular to cancel two controversial sales of nuclear technology to Brazil and Pakistan. In France, *le Nouveau Journal*, a financial newspaper, called the U.S. action a "dictator." *Le Figaro* called it "pressure on two levels... [on] the Europeans and on their customers."

The State Department clarification indicated that the export licenses approved by the NRC had been sent on to the executive branch. "We anticipate that a number of proposed licenses returned with executive endorsement to the NRC will be acted upon in the near future," it said.

## Half of Supplies

The United States and Canada supply Western Europe with about half of its enriched uranium, the fuel for nuclear reactors, which are producing an increasing amount of Europe's energy. An embargo would thus be a highly serious matter.

Officials here said that the "delays and interruptions" cited by Mr. Brunner last week more likely have administrative rather than political causes. The French and West Germans, however, so far have been skeptical, particularly since they are aware that President Carter is anxious to include a full discussion of nuclear proliferation at his coming summit meeting with Western European and Japanese leaders.

It now appears that the summit conference will be held May 13 in London, just after the spring NATO meeting. Present plans call for leaders of the NATO countries, except France, to meet May 10 and 11, with French and Japanese leaders arriving in London May 13 for the economic summit talks. Mr. Carter would have a private meeting with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to discuss bilateral issues, including, presumably, nuclear proliferation.

Even without an embargo, enriched uranium already is a problem for the Western Europeans. The United States notified them two years ago that by 1985 it would be using all of its enriched uranium, leaving nothing for export. The Russians are exporting some to Europe, but not enough to make up for the expected U.S. cutoff. Two Western European consortiums, with France, Spain, Italy and Belgium in one and Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands in the other, are currently building plants, but are not expected to begin significant production until the 1980s.

U.S.-W. German Talks Due  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The United States and West Germany will hold talks this week on avoiding nuclear proliferation. The controversial West German-Brazilian agreement will be among the subjects discussed.

## U.S. Student Reports He Rebuffed France, Pakistan on Atomic Bomb

PRINCETON, N.J., Feb. 8 (AP)—Two foreign governments have been turned down by a Princeton University student whom they asked to supply them with information from his blueprint for making an atomic bomb.

John Phillips, 21, of New Haven, Conn., said yesterday that he has been contacted by the Pakistani and French Embassies in Washington in the last month. He said he refused both requests.

Mr. Phillips, who wrote a 34-page term paper last spring describing construction of an atomic weapon, said he informed the CIA of the Pakistani request for a copy of the paper. The French request was for part of his research, he said.

Mr. Phillips said last year that he designed the small atomic weapon to show that anyone with a basic understanding of physics could build a bomb. Nearly all the information and materials for such a device are available to the public, he said.

He also said he informed Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., a member of the Senate subcommittee on defense appropriations, of the approach from the Pakistanis.

Sen. Proxmire said the incident "dramatized the peril of nuclear proliferation" and demonstrated how desperate foreign countries are to obtain nuclear arms capability.

A spokesman for the Pakistani Embassy confirmed the approach to Mr. Phillips. But Iqbal Butt, a Pakistani information official, said there was "nothing sinister or underhanded" about it.

"We are not interested in the bomb," he said. "We have a nuclear energy program for peaceful uses and we collect public information that may be helpful." He said the matter was dropped after Mr. Phillips' refusal.

There was no comment from French officials in Washington.

## U.S. Eases Curb on Flu Shots To Combat A-Victoria Strain

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The government's moratorium on flu vaccinations was lifted today so the elderly and the chronically ill can get shots to protect them from a strain known as A-Victoria flu.

In the process, they also would be vaccinated against swine flu, since the vaccines are combined. But the secretary of health, education and welfare, Joseph Califano Jr., maintained the moratorium on vaccine containing serum only for swine flu. He said there is no immediate need to lift it because there has been no outbreak of the swine flu strain in the United States this year. There has been an outbreak of A-Victoria flu in a Miami nursing home.

The swine flu shots were suspended in December because of the risk of Guillain-Barre syndrome, a rare paralytic disease, among those who receive them. Mr. Califano said the risk of contracting that ailment is believed to be about the same with any type of flu shot. He said the swine flu vaccine is not considered more risky than any other type.

Mr. Califano recommended that persons aged 65 or over take the A-Victoria shot.

"As the first sign of an impending outbreak of swine flu, we will take appropriate action," Mr. Califano said. He told a news conference that he did not know at this time what would constitute "appropriate action."

Mr. Califano also announced that the moratorium will be lifted for vaccine against B-Hong Kong flu, a milder strain that usually strikes children and young adults.

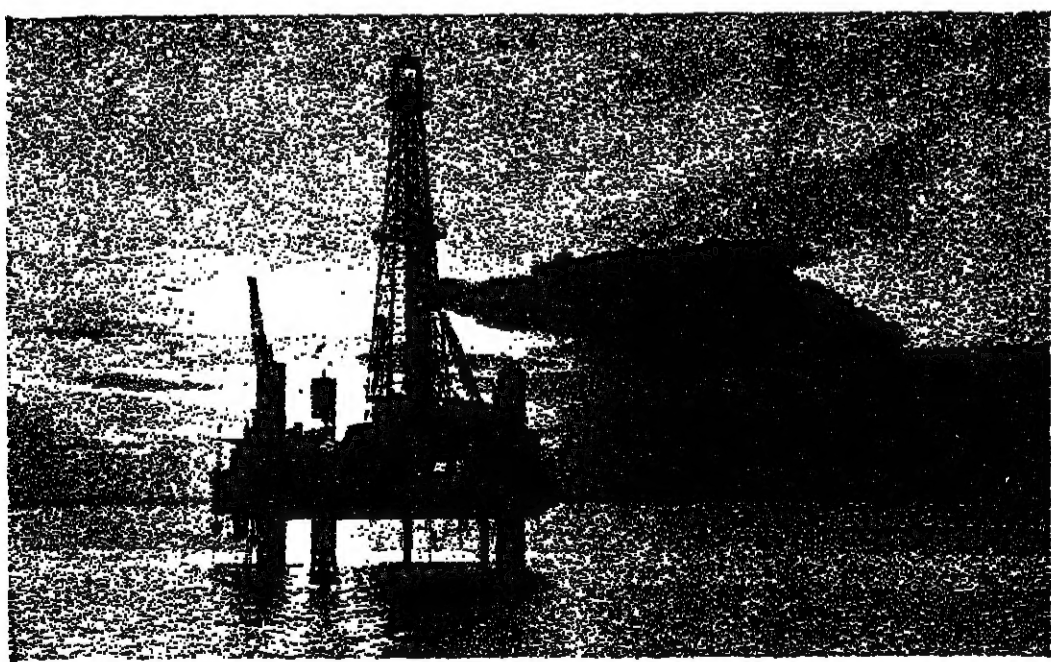
He said the status of the B-Hong Kong vaccine would be the same as it was before the moratorium when health officials and physicians could use it at their discretion. However, unlike the combined vaccine against swine and A-Victoria flu, the federal government is not recommending that it be used.

Only a few swine flu cases have been confirmed since the rare disease claimed the life of a soldier and infected others at Ft. Dix, N.J., a year ago. About 44 million persons received shots before all inoculations were halted.

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INVENTIVE PAIR—Vladimir Zoworykin, left, inventor of television, and Edward Land, inventor of Polaroid camera, at induction into U.S. Inventors Hall of Fame.

## EEC Sets Cautious Tone on Portugal Entry

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8 (UPI)—A cautious welcome to Portugal's impending application to join the European Economic Community was drafted here today by the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers.

The Portuguese have privately informed the Common Market nations that they intend to make a formal demand for membership within the next few weeks. As a preliminary to the formal demand, Portuguese Premier Mario Soares is scheduled to tour all EEC capitals, starting in London on Monday. He is expected to say that his country wants the same treatment as is being given to Greece, which is negotiating EEC membership.

The foreign ministers spent most of today establishing a common basis for entry talks with Portugal, and the result could not be called enthusiastic.

While the EEC Council paid lip service to the "fundamentally open nature of the Community," it also drew attention to Portugal's economic, financial, social and agricultural difficulties and the problems this situation would cause in aligning Portugal with some of the more robust EEC economies.

## Severe Strain

Belgium and some other member nations urged that talks with Portugal should proceed slowly. Meanwhile, they said, the Community should try to strengthen its institutions and internal policies, both of which have been under severe strain during the last three years of recession.

It was also agreed that the Portuguese should be told there could be no question of membership if the military again seizes political power.

While Portugal currently meets the minimum criteria of a democracy, Mr. Soares will be told, any strengthening of the army's role will jeopardize membership talks.

The final statement was couched in terms that suggested the negotiations will be slow. Meanwhile, the EEC and Israel today signed a financial protocol under which the EEC will make \$3 million available to Israel in the form of loans from the European Investment Bank.

The loans will be granted under normal market conditions by the bank and Israel can draw such funds until 1981.

Before signing the agreement, Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal

## Zagreb to Try 8 In Air Collision

BELOGRADE, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Eight flight controllers at Zagreb Airport were charged here today with causing a collision of a British and a Yugoslav airliner in which 176 persons were killed.

The prosecutor said that the controllers had been late in recognizing that a "collision situation existed" last Sept. 10 and that they "did not take precise measures to prevent the crash."

## Rats Threaten Crops

MANILA, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Thousands of rats are threatening to destroy the rice crop in the southern Philippine province of Surigao del Sur, government officials said.

Alton warned the EEC governments that they should not talk with the Arabs about Middle East peace unless Israel is present.

"Instead of contributing to the cause of peace and economic well-being in the whole region, a dialogue of this kind could become a dangerous instrument that would reduce the role of Europe in the Middle East instead of strengthening it," Mr. Alton said.

In another aspect of the Alton visit here, Israel and France appeared to bury the hatchet on the Abu Daoud affair, which had led Israel to recall its ambassador from Paris.

Mr. Alton and the French Foreign Minister, Louis de Guiringaud, emerged smiling after a one-hour bilateral conversation here.

## 'Cordial' Talk

Mr. Alton said he would welcome Mr. de Guiringaud to Israel next month and the Frenchman characterized the conversation as "cordial."

France's release last month of Mr. Daoud, alleged leader of the Black September commando raid at the 1973 Munich Olympics in which 11 Israelis were killed, had threatened diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The two ministers said experts will study certain aspects of the French-Israeli extradition convention to prevent "misunderstandings in the future."

## City Council in U.S. Adopts Stiff Genetic-Research Curbs

By Edward Shumacher

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 8 (UPI)—The Cambridge City Council yesterday voted stringent safety regulations on genetic research at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, setting a national precedent of local control over scientific research.

The city ordinance, adopted unanimously by the nine-member council, is more restrictive than the guidelines issued last July by the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

The council declared a moratorium on the research in July and appointed a citizens' panel, which took testimony from scientists with opposing views and held other hearings during the last six months. The ordinance voted last night is essentially the recommendation of that panel.

A proposal by Mayor Alfred Velutted to ban much of the genetic research altogether failed, 6 to 3.

"I just hope we don't have any disasters here," said Mr. Velutted, who has made a political career out of fighting the universities in what is otherwise a blue-collar city.

A geneticist, Dr. David Jackson, said most of the controversy was based on a misunderstanding. "What we are doing is simply a method for making more efficient and more convenient what is going on in nature all the time, mutation."

The research involves "recombinant DNA," deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA—which carries an organism's genetic information—of two types of organisms is combined and the reaction is studied to learn how genes work.

Many scientists and laymen fear that a new organism might be created which, if it escaped into the atmosphere, might unleash an unknown disease.

The council here was the first such group in the nation to impose restrictions on DNA research.

Proponents say the research is safe and may lead to cures for diseases such as cancer. Opponents say it is hazardous to the public and involves immoral tampering with the creation of life.

NIH guidelines grade DNA research laboratories from "P-1," similar to an ordinary high-school lab, to "P-4," enclosed by air and shower chambers.

Experiments deemed potentially dangerous and unpredictable by the NIH, including all those using DNA from mammals, are required to be conducted in at least P-3 labs. MIT has a P-3 lab and Harvard is constructing one.

The Cambridge ordinance, however, outlaws P-4 research and requires that P-3 research use altered organisms, known as EE2, with only a minute chance of survival outside the laboratory.

Smallpox Outbreak Reported by Kenya

NAIROBI, Feb. 8 (UPI)—A smallpox outbreak has been reported in northern Kenya, health authorities said today.

The World Health Organization had recently reported that smallpox had been virtually eradicated around the world. It said only Ethiopia and Somalia had had outbreaks in recent months. Three cases, a mother and her two children, were reported in Kenya's Mandera district after a smallpox carrier entered the country from Somalia, the authorities said.

Chain Collisions in Fog

MILAN, Feb. 8 (AP)—Several chain collisions were reported on various northern Italian roads yesterday as thick fog hampered traffic in the Lombardy, Piedmont, Veneto and Emilia regions.

## Pledges 'Revolutionary Base'

## Mozambique's Leader Vows There Will Be No Capitalism

By Jon Nordheimer

MAPUTO, Mozambique, Feb. 8 (UPI)—President Samora Machel was elected yesterday as leader of Mozambique's new Marxist-Leninist party and he immediately pledged to carry out a radical socialist revolution and eradicate all traces of capitalism from this former Portuguese colony.

He was elected by unanimous vote at the end of a five-day party congress aimed apparently at establishing Mozambique as Africa's most revolutionary and first true Marxist-Leninist state.

The 44-year-old bearded revolutionary, who led a 13-year nationalist guerrilla struggle against Portugal, clearly indicated in his nine-hour address to the congress last Thursday that Mozambique intends to become a "revolutionary base" in the struggle to overthrow the white-ruled countries of southern Africa.

Last night, he appealed for support from the Eastern bloc socialist states to help Mozambique continue its fight against "racist and imperialist aggression," but he gave no indication of what kind of aid he wanted. There have been recent reports of Soviet arms shipments arriving in this country's northern ports.

## Daily Attack

Mozambique officials report almost daily attacks from neighboring white-ruled Rhodesia and say some forays by Rhodesian guerrillas have gone deep inside the country.

The main purpose of the congress was to convert the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo), which led the successful nationalist war against Portugal, into a small vanguard party of carefully chosen elements faithful to the principles of "scientific socialism" and the teachings of Marx and Lenin.

The desire of Mozambique to associate itself closely with the East was evident at the congress. The Communist parties of practically all Eastern bloc states were represented. Particularly prominent were East Germany and the Soviet Union.

The only non-Communist parties from the West asked to send representatives were the Socialist ones of Sweden and Portugal.

## Strong Tilt

Despite this clear indication of a strong "tilt" toward the Communists, President Machel said Mozambique intended to remain within the bloc of non-aligned Third World countries and would work there to strengthen the "worldwide anti-imperialist front."

Mr. Machel said he would not mention the United States or any other Western nation by name in his repeated heated denunciations of imperialism, although the observers from Cuban and Chinese Communist parties at the Frelimo Liberation Organization did so in blistering attacks.

The one Western country Mr. Machel singled out for possible cooperation was Portugal, with which he has been strained for some time. Mozambique is desperately in need of technicians and is apparently

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## Confirmation Of Turner Seems Sure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Adm. Stansfield Turner, President Carter's second choice, head of the CIA may face tough questioning from senators in job, but the nomination appears to be in no danger.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, chairman of the Intelligence Committee, announced today that hearings on the nomination will begin Feb. 22. He said a committee staff is running background check on the admiral.

Both Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., and Minority Leader Edward Brooke Jr., R-Tenn., said after Mr. Carter made the nomination yesterday that they knew of no opposition to Adm. Turner.

Adm. Turner is commander of NATO forces in southern Europe. Mr. Carter's first choice for the CIA post, Thomas Sorensen, withdrew in the face of strong Senate opposition, particularly among conservatives.

An article by Adm. Turner called "The Naval Balance: Just a Numbers Game" in a January issue of the quarterly *Foreign Affairs*, will probably be widely read here in the next few days to provide a clue to his thinking.

Comparing Forces  
In the article, he suggests a meaningful comparison of U.S. and Soviet naval power can be made, not by counting ships and planes, but by assessing what degree the U.S. force is capable of carrying out major missions.

Adm. Turner wrote that a U.S. ability to influence third powers by U.S. naval "presence" can be diluted by overstated warnings of the Soviet threat. He called for "exercising care in our public discussions."

A doomsday picture convincingly drawn for a congressional budgetary committee may negatively influence other naval perceptions of our naval effectiveness," he wrote.

Adm. Turner added that "the latitude for varying acceptable degrees of naval balance" at that "the degree of acceptability depends on judgments which transcend the power of military men."

However, in the article Adm. Turner also suggested that the United States retained generally favorable naval balance, the margin of safety was being reduced. He cited U.S. anti-submarine capability as an example.

Another Autopsy Set for Man Hit By Levesque Car

MONTREAL, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Pathologists said yesterday that an elderly man struck by Quebec Premier Rene Levesque's car early Sunday died of massive head injuries, but it was not known if they were inflicted by the premier's car.

A more detailed autopsy of Edgar Tremblay, 62, who was struck by Mr. Levesque's car, he lay in a downtown street, will be conducted in the next few days, District Coroner Martin Laniel said.

The preliminary report by pathologist Andre Levesque said the lesions suggested a principal death blow to the right forehead, tilting the neck back and breaking it and causing fatal cerebral hemorrhaging.

At the time of the principal impact, the victim was alive.

But the coroner refused to state the "principal impact" was delivered by the car Mr. Levesque was driving.

Civil Servants Strike In Turkish Cyprus

NICOSIA, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Civil servants in Cyprus's Turkish-occupied northern sector struck today for higher wages, a Turkish-Cypriot spokesman said.

The 48-hour strike was the third in the Turkish-held area just over a year, he said. "The shows we have a real democracy," he said.

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Ellen Burstyn, Sir John Gielgud, Dirk Bogarde in "Providence."

ago. His son—whom he despises—is a priggish prosecuting attorney who tries to persuade a jury to condemn a man for a mercy killing. The man is acquitted and the attorney's wife, as a revenge measure, takes him as her lover, while her husband renounces his relations with an ailing mistress. The acquitted murderer turns out to be the novelist's illegitimate son. The principals gather for a family reunion to celebrate the writer's 75th birthday. There is much incident, but a permanent situation, viewed from various angles, substitutes for a clear story line. Resnais with his customary cinematic polish has drawn—at least pictorially and atmospherically—an imposing portrait of the meditating novelist. He is played with outward elegance by Sir John Gielgud, but his incessant outbursts of foul talk are disconcerting. At first, one supposes that this is to denote a form of senility. But his son and daughter-in-law are foul-mouthed too.

In his play, David Mercer usually supplies considerable sociological dialogue, but as he treats largely of vulgar folk, his approach is acceptable as raw realism. Here his method is grotesquely incongruous and it is more than a little depressing to observe Gielgud, noble interpreter of Shakespeare, being dispatched to the toilet for shock value. Strong language does not constitute strong drama, nor do the Grand Guignol glimpses of surgery that have been inserted. Technically "Providence" is of the highest quality, lovely visions of countryside contrasted with nightmare images and the bleak court-room sequences and those in cheap hotels. The acting, as expected, is distinguished with Gielgud, Dirk Bogarde as his son,

and Ellen Burstyn as the enigmatic wife. David Warner is the non-U offspring and Elaine Sturtevant, the love come back from the dead. Riccardo Annonvitto's mood photography and Jacques Saulnier's decor are invaluable assets. Resnais has delivered a film of intriguing design and fascinating surface, but Mercer's rude-spoken morality is theatrically alien to his talents.

André Cayatte, a lawyer before turning movie director, has a vast knowledge of the criminal courts and it is possible that his latest thriller, "A Chanson Son Enfer" (at the George V. Mari-gran and Cluny Palace) is based on the records of an actual murder. His realization, however, hints rather that it was adapted from a venerable tearjerker. When her little daughter is kidnapped, a young mother complies with the demands of the abductor, deposits the ransom money as ordered and then finds her child slain. The subsequent investigation is conducted in the manner of a detective story. Annie Girardot is impressive as the distraught mother. Cayatte's depiction of the morbid public curiosity that attends such tragedies lifts the film above the routine.

"Sisters" (at the Marbeuf and the Danton in English) is an unsentimental fiction about the supernatural relationship of Siamese twins. Brian de Palma, its director, has been hailed by his press agent as "another Hitchcock." He is not.

Fritz Lang's "Metropolis" (at the Action Christiane) was inspired by Lang's first visit to New York in 1926 and it was shot in the Berlin studios the following

year. Of all the screen spectacles of a futuristic nature, it remains the outstanding achievement with its panorama of a city in which man has become the slave of his inventions. Aside from its magnificent imagery, it prophesied the totalitarian state.

The second recommended revival is Ernst Lubitsch's "To Be or Not to Be" (at the Grands Augustins in English). When it was first seen, during World War II, there were complaints that its use of the scene of conquered Poland for comic purposes was in excruciating taste, the complainers failing to realize that laughter can be a mighty weapon. Never—even in Chaplin's "Great Dictator"—have the Nazis been more devastatingly ridiculed. As the hammy Hamlet of Warsaw theater who out tricks the enemy, Jack Benny makes his most diverting screen appearance.

By Richard Flaste

NEW YORK (NYT)—A couple might have no difficulty at all in deciding to have a child, it's the name that poses the problem. They'll spend days, weeks, even years mulling over names, accepting then rejecting, sometimes right up until a child is born and after.

So difficult is this decision that children have been born without given names, and it is not unknown for parents to change a child's name in a few weeks after the birth, because they are still having trouble with the sound of it.

Names do matter to people. And in recent years psychologists have been stirring up even more interest in them, with research indicating that undesirable names (in minds of classmates or teachers) may be a handicap, while desirable names may be helpful. The names, the psychologists say, are linked to the way children are viewed by others and the way they view themselves.

Dr. John McDavid and his colleagues at Georgia State University first got interested in the subject when they realized that the most popular children in the classrooms they were studying were also the ones with the commonest names.

Not only did having a desirable name such as John, Michael or Sally seem related to how well liked one was, but Dr. McDavid with his co-researcher, Dr. Herbert Harari, later concluded that it was linked to the teacher's grading.

Essays from hypothetical chil-

dren named Elmer or Bertha were graded lower by teachers than the same essays when they bore popular names.

Dr. S. Gray Garwood (the name is Samuel, but he refuses to use it) followed up on the earlier research with a study of how children with desirable and undesirable names perceived themselves. He used only boys' names because the ones for girls go in and out of fashion too quickly, while the popularity of boys' names remains relatively constant over the years. (Others have observed that there has been some change in boys' names recently with Jason, Mark and Brian becoming very popular.) The desirable names in this study, conducted in Atlanta, were Craig, Gregory, James, Jeffrey, John, Jonathan, Patrick, Richard and Thomas. The undesirable names were Bernard, Curtis, Daryl, Arnold, Horace, Jerome, Maurice, Roderick and Samuel. Dr. Garwood found that the boys with desirable names generally thought of themselves in

a more positive way than the others. They had higher aspirations, too.

Names and IQ  
Taking all this a step further is Dr. Thomas Busse, an educational psychologist at Temple University who had studied more than 2,000 children's names. He has linked the desirability of a child's name to IQ.

The boys who tended to have the highest IQ regardless of their parents' level of education, tended to bear names such as David, Michael, Paul, John, Carl, James, Richard, Scott and Steven. The most desirable girls' name and the girls reputed to be the brightest were Susan, Linda, Barbara, Carol, Cindy and Diane. It's not clear what makes one name more desirable than another. Some names are tied linked to movie stars (suddenly there are a lot of Dustins), others have always been imbued with positive qualities. Undesirable names have been linked to a vague sense of strangeness or a very specific prejudice against an ethnic group; some have been the butt of too many jokes.

Set of Biases  
All of the researchers warn against getting carried away with the name game. It's important, they say, for parents and teachers to realize that a name brings to a child a set of biases from other people. But a name, which can vary in desirability from one group to another, is just a single factor in how a child is viewed, and it is tightly intertwined with others, such as appearance and economic level. Also, they point out, the research only indicates what happens on the average.

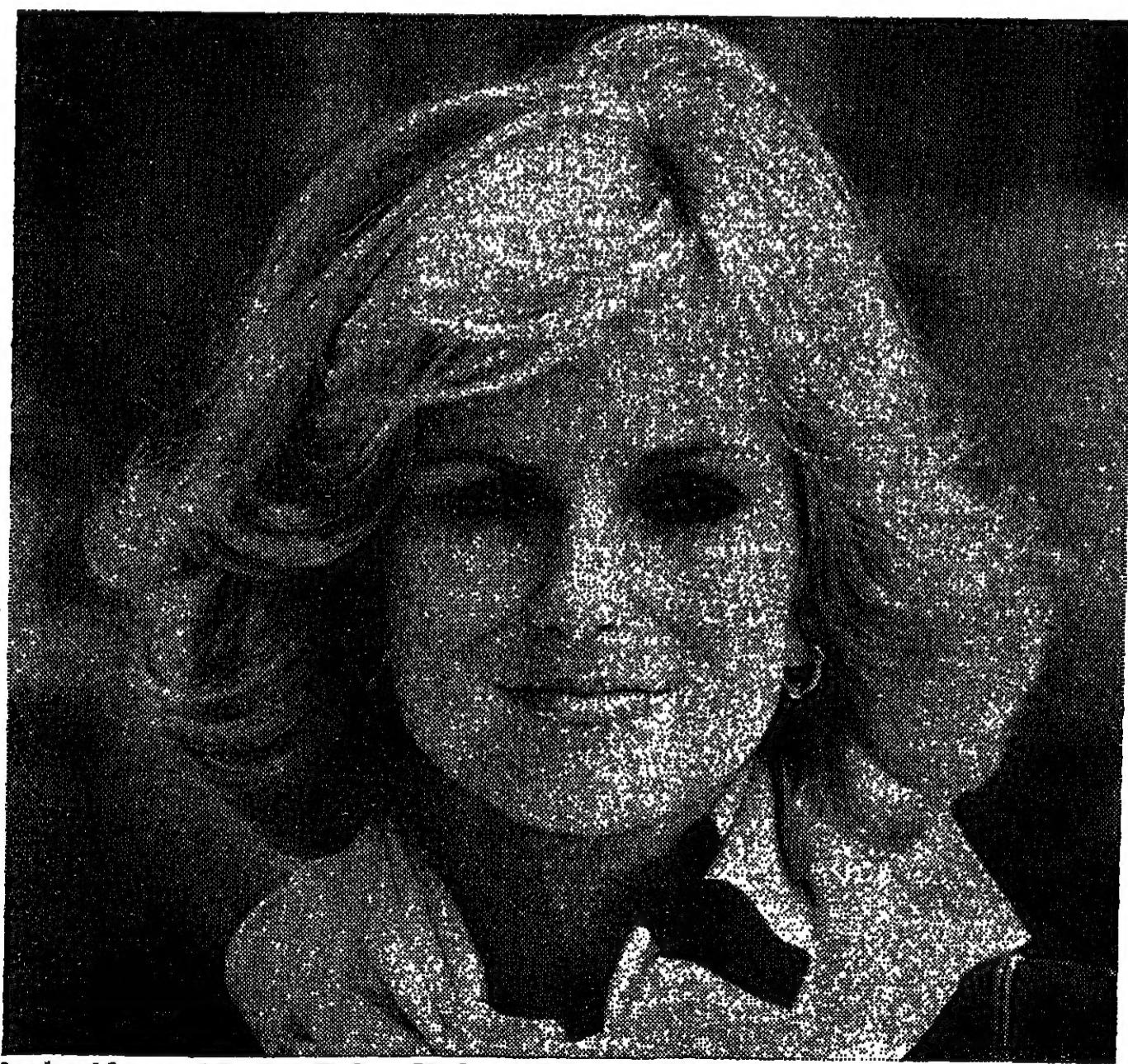
## Persian Carpet Nets \$200,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI)—A 125-year-old Persian silk carpet was sold for \$200,000 at an auction at the Sotheby Parke-Bernet gallery. It was the largest amount ever paid for a rug.

The largest amount previously paid for a carpet was \$150,000 for a European rug, officials at the gallery said.

The carpet, 12 1/2 by 9 feet, came from a West Virginia estate.

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## Resnais' 'Providence' Talk

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI)—At its premiere in New York Alain Resnais' "Providence" (at the U.S. Vendôme and Odéon in French) received mixed notices, though it disturbs its distributors, it is quite understandable for it is extremely alien. Mixed up would be a apt description. Resnais' motion picture in English, provides a relentless tug-of-war between a sophisticated and a down-to-earth artist. In this case, the director is not the author. David Mercer wrote the script.

## Confine Of Turn Seems Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:  
"The Stimson play directed by Harold Ter, 'is a hilariously bitter comedy of modern manners.'"  
Clive Barnes, Tom Courtenay plays an English publisher, the cumulative mood of the play is one of mounting despair. He is light and at ease with his language. He uses his intelligence as a buffer between him and the world, until an Irish tenant, a drunken friend, hoping to seduce him into a relationship, his brother and his wife 'all impinge.'"  
"Plater directed with a sense of style that only a director that himself makes a masterpiece of command. Every droplet of wit is carefully preserved."  
"Courtenay 'is fastidiously polite and disengaged' as the publisher, 'which seems quite fit.' The settings by Eileen and the costumes by Jane Greenwood, 'melt exquisitely with style of the play and the manner of the staging.'"

## Library Specializing in Women

By Israel Shenker

AMBRIDGE, Mass. (NYT)—Radcliffe College collects not only women but women's collections, in fact a whole library on women's history.

Comfortably housed here in Radcliffe yard, this monumental to women began with a collection donated in 1942 by Wood Park (Radcliffe '98), president of the League of Women Voters. To supervise the collection, Radcliffe's president appointed a board headed by Harvard's Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger, the distinguished historian in 1922 deplorable colleagues as though "one-half of the population have been neglected factors in our country's history." After Schlesinger's death in 1965, "The Women's lives" was renamed in honor of him and his widow.

The Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America overflows with source material of rare value on rights and suffrage, social reform, professions, political labor, government, feminism, household arts. Among the collections are those of the Beecher family, of the National Organization for Women, and of Lydia Pinkham Medicine Co. 2,371 folders, 60 volumes and several untapped bottles. Here repose, accessible to scholars, the Susan B. Anthony papers, housed at auction by a Radcliffe trustee and his wife. Included is the manuscript of the "Fragrant" text of "The True Woman" (1857): "Why is it that pages of all history glow with the names of illustrious men, the only here and there a lone woman appears, who, like the comic, marks the center."

Obscenity  
And here is the letter from Thony Constock, once guardian morals in the United States at Office Department, to Miss Myra Cross, who had received censure through the mails: "You are a brave and heroic man. There are few who could have the courage to do what you have done: to place our hands the infamous things that have been sent to you rough the mail. I will do in my power to avenge the suit offered you."

In its most recent report, on years 1974 to 1976, the library announces the acquisition, from Miss Lamont, of correspondence on what it calls "a shameful episode in women's struggle for fair conditions of employment at a neighboring institution." The contents of two large boxes document the affair of the Harvard scrubwomen. As the Schlesinger report puts it: "The controversy arose when Harvard dismissed, without notice, 19 scrubwomen in November and De-



Susan B. Anthony

ember of 1929, rather than pay them the minimum wage of 37 cents per hour."

### Documenting History

The field of women's history has grown so dramatically that the library is collecting not only materials of that history but is also documenting the history of the history.

With Rockefeller Foundation money, the Schlesinger Library has been compiling an oral history of pioneering in birth control and abortion.

• Mary Calderone, medical director of Planned Parenthood, 1953 to 1964: "Every other year I would write to the AMA trustees and I would say, 'Look, here's what's happening. Don't you think it's high time the AMA reconsidered its position?' And they'd write back formally and say, 'No, we see no reason to change our stance...'"

• Sarah Weddington, who successfully pleaded the landmark abortion case before the Supreme Court: "... I can remember arguing to an imaginary Justice Burger in my mind what it would be like to be pregnant and not want to be. I'm not sure I ever really phrased that in a way I was satisfied with."

• Lana Clarke Phelan, a leader in the abortion campaign: "... When I got out of the hospital the doctor told me not to have another baby or I'd die. Well, that scared me a little bit, but he didn't tell me how not to... not a word about contraception. Oh, I asked him how not to, and he said, 'Stay away from your husband.'"

Samuel and Narcissa Chamberlain. The library had long sought a first edition of "The Boston Cooking-School Cook Book" by Fannie Farmer, and finally found one in Prof. Schlesinger's library. His widow, who is 90, promptly donated it.

"My mother is an excellent cook," said Prof. Arthur Schlesinger Jr. Mother and son are the two honorary members of the library's advisory board.

Though the recipes on the library shelves can hardly be improved on, much of the editorial sauce is still in "Cooking As Men Like It" (1830). George Frederick complains about women who "come out of the kitchen and stir all interest in food in favor of chimerical pursuits of one kind and another, which so often come to naught."

"The American Frugal Housewife," so plainly 19th century, is contemporary enough to suggest substitutes for coffee: "... Some use dry brown bread crusts, and roast them, others soak rye grain in rum, and roast it, others roast peas in the same way as coffee. None of these are very good... After all, the best economy is to go without."

Periodicals  
The library also collects women's periodicals, everything from Seventeen, whose charms can be intoxicating, to Sobering Thoughts, whose message is abstinence. Published by Women for Sobriety Inc., this journal asks: "How much debris do we carry with us into sobriety from those nightmare days of drinking?"

About 270 manuscript collections are catalogued; the rest are future toll. The Betty Friedan collection, for example, awaits its cataloguer, who will find the accumulated papers and oddments a perfect delectation of random order.

Linda Henry carefully skirts these riches as she toils on the papers of Joanna and Martha Elizabeth Bucknall, sisters who established a girls' school in Newark in 1841.

After finishing the Bucknalls, Miss Henry may turn to the papers of Jeannette Rankin (1860-1973), the first woman elected to Congress and the only person there who voted against participation in both world wars. Six months have been allotted to cataloging her papers, under a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, which also provided funds for transcribing and editing the "Mamie Letters," written by a reformed prostitute and former morphine addict to Fanny Quinn (Mrs. Mark Dewolf Howe). Excerpt: "I lived in a luxurious home until I was 16, and then for years after that had the easy life that immoral living brings, and I just cannot be moral enough to see where druggery is better than a life of lazy vice..."



## CIA and a Military Man

After a bad stumble on the political ice with his failed effort to appoint Theodore Sorensen, President Carter now seeks to restore his balance by nominating an Annapolis classmate, Adm. Stansfield Turner, as director of Central Intelligence. Adm. Turner's credentials appear, on first inspection, to be impressive. Still, the nomination raises a new question and leaves unanswered an old one.

The new concern is fundamental to the director's most important responsibility: to provide the President and senior officials with intelligence that is independent, objective and truly central. That is, it must transcend the often parochial or rival perspectives of individual agencies, notably the Defense Department, which have intelligence arms of their own. Is it, thus, wise to ask a career military man to try to put aside the values and policy framework of a lifetime? Is it possible for such a man, even one of exemplary intellect and integrity, overnight to make himself independent and objective?

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These are not mere rhetorical concerns. A leading intelligence analyst told the Senate Intelligence Committee last year that "military professionals tend to see military power as the prime determinant of the behavior of states, and of the movement of events in international politics." Such generalized doubts are intensified during the present period of assessment of Soviet strategic and conventional forces.

Nevertheless, it seems wrong to argue that no military man should now be appointed

to head the CIA. It is hardly a departure. Five of the 11 men to hold the job were generals or admirals. Existing law protects against overweening military influence; at least one of the agency's top two officials must be a civilian. In any case, it is unjust to attribute stereotypical military views and attitudes to Adm. Turner before he has the chance to state his own.

The nomination of a military professional does create a burden for the President and the admiral. It is insufficient simply to conclude that there is no necessary conflict between military background and intelligence objectivity. The admiral's testimony, under questioning, can provide one form of reassurance about his sophistication and independence. He might be well advised to offer another, by volunteering to resign his commission and to pledge not to return to uniform.

The still-pending question about the nomination is more one for the President and Congress than for Adm. Turner. It concerns dirty tricks, operations to achieve short-term political advantage abroad through clandestine, perhaps illegal, even reprehensible means. We have applauded the standards outlined by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to insure that such operations be undertaken only in extraordinary circumstances, and then only with strict accountability, including that of the President. Adm. Turner presumably concurs in these standards. Nonetheless, their application should not be left to the discretion of transitory officials. Limits on dirty tricks must be engraved into the surer stone of statute.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Arms Race: Who's Ahead?

It's useful that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have publicly disparaged Air Force Maj. Gen. George J. Keegan Jr.'s claim, made as he retired, that the Soviet Union has achieved military superiority over the United States. This doesn't prove, absolutely that Gen. Keegan was wrong. But his erstwhile peers are surely familiar with his information; and, as professional military men, they presumably share his feeling that the U.S. military must, if it is to be responsible, anticipate such stark contingencies. So if he is unable to persuade them of the perils he professes to see, the rest of us are entitled to breathe a bit more easily.

But, of course, that is saying very little. A close reading of the joint chiefs' views, presented by chairman Gen. S. Brown in response to a query from Sen. William Proxmire, reveals that the chiefs are not providing any basis—beyond their own flat assertions—to ease a bewildered citizen's anxieties. As it happens, the chiefs do not accept Gen. Keegan's proposition that the Russians are here—that is, ahead. They believe the Russians are coming—that is, trying to achieve superiority. But no more than he do they provide the materials on which their judgment is based.

In fact, there is an element of unreality threaded through almost all discussions of the Soviet-U.S. strategic equation. Only the smaller part of it arises from the simple fact that some of the relevant information

is secret. By far the larger part arises from the more complicated fact that there is no agreed measuring rod among professionals (as we learned from the recent Team A/Team B controversy). Some analysts count missile warheads; others count missile throw-weight. Some analysts stress hardware and technology in hand; others stress what's in the pipeline. Some analysts subtract from Soviet power those of its military forces trained on China and East Europe. Others lump everything the Russians have in the total available to hit the United States. Factors of each nation's putative will and its capacity to inflict or suffer attack are weighed in very different ways. So the argument goes.

It should be obvious from the debates of the past few months, not to speak of the past few decades, that in the absence of a minimal and explicit consensus on standards, either confusion will reign or arbitrary judgments will be made. The Carter administration, if it is to satisfy the public's legitimate concerns to be secure and to be consulted about its own security, must try to recast the framework of decision-making and discussion. It must expose not only its conclusions but its premises. It must provide more facts about defense, and more insight into the methods by which it fits facts into strategic judgments.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### East Europe Dissent

In Eastern Europe the suppression of dissent explodes the officially cultivated myth that these are ordinary national states which merely happen to have acquired political systems different from those in Western Europe.

Most of them share a large part of the cultural heritage of Western Europe and the political expectations that go with it. As long as they have imposed on them the alien tradition of Russia and the political system that now goes with it they will remain a potential source of instability in Europe.

For this reason, as well as for many others, the rumblings of discontent now passing through the area are very much the legitimate concern of Western states.

—From The Times (London).

### Seoul and A-Power

France and West Germany have reportedly declared that they would go on supplying nuclear devices to developing countries "for peaceful economic purposes," though each of the two countries sympathizes with the U.S. position on nuclear nonproliferation. The declaration, made by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the end of their two-day Paris summit, was regarded as a frontal challenge to President Carter in his policy on nuclear nonproliferation, on which he has placed

great emphasis since his inauguration...

The Carter administration apparently fears that the so-called advanced developing countries would be able to produce plutonium, which is the raw material for atomic bombs, once they were supplied with the nuclear reprocessing plants, thus resulting in the spread of the nuclear weapons.

Such a dispute over nuclear nonproliferation is apparently affected by the struggle among the three allied countries for market hegemony involving exports of nuclear plants and technology whose unit prices are remarkably high. Anyway, such a dispute attracts great concern from us as our country promotes atomic power generation. We will ascertain how the issue will develop, which may help us estimate the capability of the Carter administration in its confrontation with so many knotty issues at home and abroad.

—From the Korea Times (Seoul).

### Presidential Courage

Jimmy Carter may be hard to like. But at least the man has guts. He hires a convicted woman killer to be nanny to his nine-year-old daughter, Amy. How many of us would take that kind of chance? Look at the performance of psychiatrists who recommend the release of their demented patients—and who then make sure there are at least two counties between them and any risk of danger.

—From the Sunday Express (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 9, 1902

VIENNA—The Emperor Franz Joseph has ordered a life-size portrait of himself in the uniform of his English regiment from the celebrated painter Herr Benczur. It is intended as a coronation present for King Edward. All the members of the Royal family who are able to paint will send pictures to a charity exhibition. They will then be sold and the amount devoted to a children's asylum.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 9, 1927

WASHINGTON—The total traffic through the Panama Canal through 1926 has just been officially released as having reached the record figure of 26.8 million tons, whereas the traffic through the Suez Canal reached only 26 million tons. It is of utmost interest to note that the Suez Canal was open to traffic 58 years ago, while the Panama Canal is only in its 19th year... and going strong.



'Could You Hurry and Find a Cure for Cancer?' That Would Be So Much Easier Than Prevention.

## Examining 'Strategic Superiority'

By Richard Pipes

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Having recently chaired, at the initiative of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, under Gerald R. Ford, the so-called "Team B," which had been set up to evaluate the data on Soviet strategic objectives, I have become painfully aware of the emotion and confusion that surrounds this subject.

As soon as the story of "Team B" was leaked to the press, in the usual garbled fashion, a campaign got under way to discredit the effort, partly on the ground that the panel consisted of "well-known hard-liners" and/or "right-wingers" who merely found what they had set themselves out to find (that the Soviet Union is out to obtain strategic superiority), and partly that such superiority made no sense in any event.

The ad hominem argument can be quickly dismissed: It belongs to the nursery, not the world of adults. By questioning motives, one seeks to avoid responsibility for dealing with the issue, but one does not thereby dispose of them. Suppose that a panel composed of civil-rights activists were charged with investigating the status of minorities. Would one deny the existence of civil-rights violations on the ground that the panel reporting them found what it wanted to find?

### More Pernicious

More subtle and more pernicious is the argument, backed by the prestige of Henry A. Kissinger, that nuclear superiority is meaningless. This view is essential to Mr. Kissinger's détente policy, but it rests on flawed thinking. Underpinning it is the widely held notion that since there exists a certain quantitative level in the accumulation of nuclear weapons that, once attained, is sufficient to destroy mankind, superiority is irrelevant. There is no over-trumping total destruction.

Unfortunately, in nuclear competition, numbers are not all. The contest between the superpowers is increasingly turning into a qualitative race whose outcome most certainly can yield meaningful superiority. This might entail the following considerations: Can the U.S. improve the accuracy of one's missiles to the point where they can preventively destroy all, or virtually all, of the opponent's fixed intercontinental ballistic

missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles as well as strategic bombers on an alert; hardening one's command posts as effectively as to make them invulnerable to an enemy attack; organizing large-scale civil-defense programs able to save essential political and industrial cadres.

Dealing with these matters, one often runs into confusion between "intentions" and "capabilities." Intention, of course, denotes what one desires; capability, what one is able to achieve with the forces at one's disposal. The distinction might appear elementary. Yet in the public discussions over the strategic situation stimulated by disclosures of "Team B" report, these two factors have been persistently confused.

### Relief

Reports that the Russians were striving for strategic superiority were usually interpreted to mean that they have already attained it; refutations of the latter proposition have been greeted with relief and used to discredit the former.

Recently, for example, Gen. George S. Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, informed Sen. William Proxmire that the Soviet Union does not enjoy strategic superiority over the United States but that the "available evidence suggests the U.S.S.R. is engaged in a program to achieve" such superiority. This information, the newspapers report, gratified Sen. Proxmire and moved him to congratulate Gen. Brown for not having engaged in "scare tactics." Why Mr. Proxmire should be cheered by information that the Soviet Union is striving for strategic superiority over the United States but that the "available evidence suggests" that the U.S.S.R. can never catch up with intentions?

Unless we are so blinded by arrogance as simply to preclude a priori the possibility of ever forfeiting the ability effectively to defend ourselves, the very striving of the Soviet Union for strategic superiority, of which Gen. Brown speaks, should give us cause for concern.

Strategic superiority, one must bear in mind, has many uses besides its application in nuclear war: It can be used to shield a conventional war, to extract political or economic concessions,

to intimidate, to compel acquiescence.

The capability of the Soviet Union to attain such superiority, its implications if and when realized, the measures to be taken with a view to preventing it—all call for a reasoned, informed national debate. In such a debate, "right-wingers" and "left-wingers," "hard-liners" and "appeasers" should freely question each other's judgment, but not motives, mindful of Thomas Jefferson's admonition that differences of opinion are not differences of principle.

Richard Pipes, a professor of Russian history at Harvard, wrote this article for The New York Times.

## China: From Struggle to Politics

By Joseph Kraft

PEKING.—Teng Hsiao-ping committed errors, but they came from contradictions in the people. They were not spurs committed by the "Gang of Four."

That careful, official comment by a spokesman for the government of Premier Hua Kuo-feng defines, in the code of the apparatus, the chief internal developments now going forward here in Peking. What is happening, at least as I decode the signal, is that China is moving from a bitter struggle for power to a far more benign period of normal political rivalry.

To understand all this, a word is necessary about the extraordinary role played by Mao Tse-tung in the victory of the Chinese revolution and its aftermath. Mao brought with him to power in 1949 a remarkably talented group symbolized by Chou En-lai but including many others. They were revolutionaries by profession but during the long march to power they acquired great skills as managers, generals, diplomats and even economists.

### Mao's Comrades

With the revolution secure, Mao's comrades moved to apply their talents to the reconstruction of China and its emergence as a modern state with a big role in the world. As they set to work, they increasingly found Mao's unquenching, revolutionary vision an embarrassment. Sometimes in the late 1950s, they thrust him from formal power.

Mao fought back against his old comrades in a series of struggles, including the Cultural Revolution, which lasted until his death. In all these battles he asserted against authority the claims of the lowly-of workers against managers, students against teachers, soldiers against generals, and peasants against landlords.

Towards the end, Mao worked chiefly through his wife, Chiang Ching, and three Shanghai adherents who later became lumped together as the "Gang of Four." During the Cultural Revolution, they succeeded with the support of Mao in purging most of the old Communist leaders except the most prestigious generals and Chou En-lai, who held on as Premier.

Before Chou died, he moved to pass on the leadership of his group to a former party secretary, purged during the Cultural Revolution and then rehabilitated by Chou-Teng Hsiao-ping. But when Chou died in January, 1976, Mao and the "Gang of Four" blocked Teng's accession

to the post of premier. The generals then blocked the four. So a compromise was reached. Hua Kuo-feng, a virtually unknown provincial leader who was close to Mao because they both hailed from Hunan Province and acceptable to the generals as a competent manager, succeeded Chou as acting premier.

### Campaign of Abuse

When Mao died in September, Hua and the generals made common cause against the "Gang of Four." Hua himself was named to succeed Mao as Chairman of the party and its prestigious Military Affairs Committee. The "Gang of Four" were put under house arrest and violently denounced as "enemies of the people" in a continuing, nationwide campaign of abuse.

Chairman Hua's regime, while muzzling all the Maoist slogans and working night and day on a Mao mausoleum in the center of Peking, has in fact addressed itself to the practical problems of modernization. It has officially acknowledged serious weaknesses in such key economic matters as transport, steel, mining and agriculture. It has convened a series of mass conferences

designed to emphasize modernization and hard work. Around Hua there has coalesced a group of Peking officials—notably Mayor Wu To and the military commander, Chen Hsi-lin.

But some of the older generals have apparently been dissatisfied with Hua's management. They also feel that Teng Hsiao-ping as the victim of the "Gang of Four," should be given major responsibilities. They went public with these sentiments early last month, in an all-out poster campaign for the rehabilitation of Teng. Though a sign of the poster was posted, the campaign was clearly tolerated by Hua's regime. "We are provided portable toilets," a Chinese official said of the demonstrations.

### In Suspense

For the past two weeks of issue has been in suspense. Presumably having taken public soundings through the poster campaign, the leaders are now discussing Teng's role. It appears that he will be brought back to office, probably as deputy vice-premier, or as vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, rather than as a minister for Chairman Hua.

But who gets what is not really the major point. The key point is that both contentions are concentrating on the same goal—modernization of China. The difference is in the approach, if it exists at all, hard to define. So the do-or-die struggles of the revolution are an end. Instead, rival leaders now make semi-public appeals on programs so similar that comrades are almost fearless. There is developing, in other words, a normal Chinese politics.

















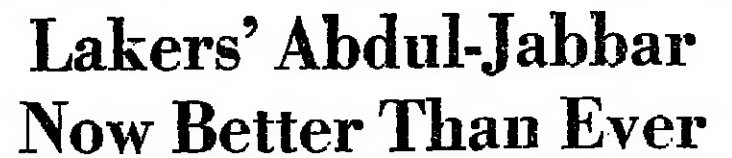












trying," he said, smiling. "Fred Carter (of the Milwaukee Bucks) keeps telling me, 'Don't block my shot' and I tell him, 'Then don't drive on me.' And neither of us pay any attention to the other."

**Winger Rice Burroughs Directed By KEVIN CONN**

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Charles Smith of Denver, the runner-up last weekend to Frananne. "Albright was the first to get the choreography and timing and put it all together. He simply put art in skating, and choreography made a lot of people more aware of the sport."

Buttton's top five, behind Henie, also included Albright and Fleming. But he added Janet Lynn, a five-time national champion, and Charlotte Oehlschiagel, a pioneer German exhibition skater who performed in New York around 1915.

There was divided opinion on

**EARTH CORP**  
 Edgar Rice Burroughs Directed By: KEVIN CONNOLLY

the pro said of his list. "At her best, the waltz jump was all she could do." She put skating on the map, not only because of what she could do on the ice but because of her brain."

Wright, the past-president of the United States Figure Skating Association, disagreed, adding "who knows what Sonja could have done with today's indoor arenas and training facilities?"

"It's a trap," Wright warned. "If you could ask Jack Dempsey," Wright said. "I would say were Sonja competing today, I think she could have matched these girls. Don't forget, compulsory figures accounted for 60 per cent of the scoring in her days. To-day, the emphasis is on free skating."

Wright could. Henie have completed the difficult triples being tried by today's top skaters?

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